

FAC(A) Concepts Trainer

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Forward Air Control (Airborne)

"The FAC(A) is a specifically trained and qualified aviation officer who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in CAS of ground troops. The FAC(A) is normally an airborne extension of the TACP."

 Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One (January 2004).
 Forward Air Controller (Airborne) Handbook.



Marines of a forward air control unit, Korea, 1951



What is the problem?

EWTG developed FAC(A) syllabus?

Four sorties

- Day indirect fire
- Day fixed wing
- Night fixed wing
- Day/night everything

Op tempo

Qualification	Initial Event Qualification Requirements
1	All qualifications require a letter signed by the
	commanding officer to be placed in the NATOPS and APR.
	Re-qualification: A pilot shall fly all associated
	qualification "R" coded events. Modification to this
	standard is at the discretion of the commanding officer.
INSTRUMENT	IAW OPNAV 3710.7 and an annual qualification letter
(RQRD-600)	signed by the commanding officer.
NATOPS	IAW OPNAV 3710.7 and an annual qualification letter
(RQRD-601)	signed by the commanding officer.
FAM	Semi-annual EP simulator.
(RQRD-602)	
TERF	210, 211
(QUAL-610)	
NSQ HLL	211, 231, 244, 245, 251, 262
(QUAL-611)	
NSQ LLL	310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315
(QUAL-612)	
CQ	200, 201, 202, 330
(QUAL-615)	
NVG CQ	331
(QUAL-616)	
UNAIDED CQ	430
(QUAL-617)	
RW DACM	410, 411, 412, 413
(QUAL-618)	
FW DACM	414, 416
(QUAL-619)	
FAC(A)	340, 341, 342, 343
(QUAL-624)	



Our vision

- To significantly enhance a student's understanding of the interaction between fire support assets prior to flying a training mission
- Provide a sandbox for experimentation
 - Not a replacement for current T&R syllabus events



Our Process

- Describe the mission: map the task; select the critical ones
- Compare existing systems; plan our own if none train to critical tasks
- Determine if technology is actually the answer; match goals to tech
- Allow for an evolving requirements document
- Ensure daily contact between coders and SMEs
- Get validation (proof of concept)



Analysis of the FAC(A) Task

- Dissection of a mission to discrete decision points
- Targeting of critical skills (GOMS approach)
- Modeling of cognitive flow for later finite state machine design

854	OPERATOR(C): Determine distance from your section to target	1 min	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	ll h
855	OPERATOR(C): Determine time of flight for marking ordnance	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 854	2/6
856	OPERATOR(C): Add time of flight plus 30 seconds	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 855	→ 2/6
857	OPERATOR(M): Release marking ordnance at target at time determined by calculation	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 853	→ → 2/6
858	☐ METHOD: Verify support aircraft has the mark	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 857	→ 2/6
859	OPERATOR(M): Guery support aircraft "Do you have the mark?"	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	♦ ¬2/6
860	OPERATOR(P): Hear support aircraft response	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 859	→ 2/6
861	☐ SELECTION: If support aircraft response is negative:	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	♦ 2/6
862	METHOD: Use METHOD: (Does not preclude follow-on methods): Provide talk-on	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	♦ 2/6
363	☐ SELECTION: If using LASER for marking:	1 min	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	
864	OPERATOR(P): Hear support aircraft call "Ten seconds"	1 min	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	
865	OPERATOR(M): Report "Roger, ten seconds"	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 864	2/6
366	OPERATOR(C): Prepare to fire LASER in ten seconds	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 865	→ → 2/6
867	OPERATOR(P): Hear support aircraft call "LASER on"	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 866	→ 2/6
368	OPERATOR(M): Fire LASER at ten seconds past support aircraft ten seconds' call regardless of whether support ai	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 867	→ 2/6
369	OPERATOR(M): Report "LASER on"	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05 868	→ 2/6
870	☐ SELECTION: If support aircraft reports "Spot"	1 min	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	
371	METHOD: Use METHOD: Clear support aircraft for ordnance release	1 min	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	
372	☐ SELECTION: If support aircraft reports "Negative LASER"	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	♦ 2/6
873	REPAIR METHOD: Command other aircraft in section to fire LASER at the target	0 mins	Sun 2/6/05	Sun 2/6/05	♦ 2/6
074				0 0000	



Mapping the task

What skills are deemed critical to create proficiency?

- Knowing where things are (comprehension of battle space geometry)
- Knowing what to say, to whom, and when (effective communications)
- Puzzle-solving (setting up attack packages)

What skills are not necessary to exercise in a concepts trainer?

- Gathering of planning tools
- Aircraft control
- Navigation



Challenges: match goals to

	TRANFER ITEMS	CRITICAL TRANSFER ITEM	CURRENT TECHNOLOGY FACILITATES	HOW FACILITATED (TECHNOLOGY)
12.2.3.2 METHOD				
12.2.3.2.	1 METHOD: Aurally acquire support aircraft			
	12.2.3.2.1.1 OPERATOR(P): Hear IP inbound call ((callsign) (IP name) inbound)			
	12.2.3.2.1.2 OPERATOR(P): Scan target area			
	12.2.3.2.1.3 OPERATOR(C): Choose prominent terrain near target likely to be visible from support aircraft viewpoint	×	YES	Delta3D engine terrain resolution sufficient for airborne view discrimination
12.2.3.2.:	2 METHOD: Visually acquire support aircraft			
	12.2.3.2.2.1 OPERATOR(P): See Initial Point on map	×	YES	2D map displays common
	12.2.3.2.2.2 OPERATOR(P): See your location on map	×	YES	Icon representation on 2D 'overhead view' map
	12.2.3.2.2.3 OPERATOR(C): Determine azimuth from which support aircraft is likely to appear	X**	YES	Moving 'blip' representation of support aircraft on 2D 'overhead view' map
	12.2.3.2.2.4 METHOD (Does not preclude continuation of follow-on methods): Visually scan appropriate azimuth for support aircraft			·
	12.2.3.2.2.5 SELECTION: If support aircraft is in visual range:		 -	
	12.2.3.2.2.5.1 OPERATOR(M): Report Visual			
	12.2.3.2.2.5.2 METHOD (Does not preclude follow-on methods): Provide talk-on			
	12.2.3.2.2.5.2.1 METHOD: Use visual 'funnel' for support aircraft talk-on			
	12.2.3.2.2.5.2.1.1 OPERATOR (M): Query if support aircraft sees largest feature in target area (Do you see the ridgeline running north-south?)	×	NOT WELL	Voice recognition not sufficiently advanced; potential use with limited vocabularies
	12.2.3.2.2.6 SELECTION: If support aircraft is not in visual range:			
	12.2.3.2.6.1 OPERATOR(M): Report Continue			
	12.2.3.2.6.2 METHOD: Use METHOD: Visually scan appropriate azimuth for support aircraft			



Iterative Development

- Evolving requirements document
 - Overall concept was clear; minutiae of functionality was not
 - Ambitious in scope
 - Interface design under constant revision
 - User interface experiments
- Trainee evaluation
 - Game metrics or instructor-based?
 - Supportability
- Evolving (shrinking) task-training list
 - Do a few things, and do them well



Validation Proposal

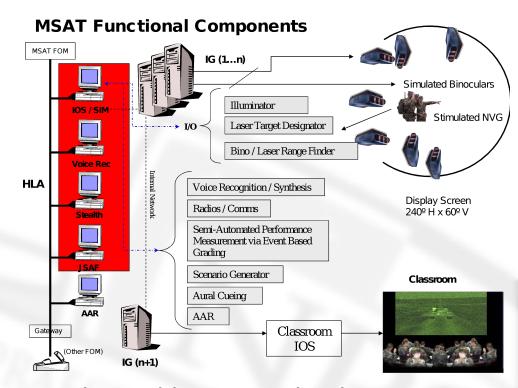
DURATION MONDAY		TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
0800 45 minutes	Squadron 1 Presentation	Squadron 1 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Familiarization)	Squadron 1 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Second use)	Squadron 1 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Third use)	Squadron 1 Written Test (Follow Up)
0845 45 minutes	Squadron 1 Inventory Test	Squadron 1 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (First Use)	Squadron 1 WTI / pilot debriefs (Second use)	Squadron 1 WTI / pilot debriefs (Third use)	
0930 45 minutes		Squadron 1 WTI / pilot debriefs (First use)			Squadron 2 Written Test (Follow Up)
1100 45 minutes	Squadron 2 Presentation	Squadron 2 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Familiarization)	Squadron 2 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Second use)	Squadron 2 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Third use)	
1145 45 minutes	Squadron 2 Inventory Test	Squadron 2 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (First use)	Squadron 2 WTI / pilot debriefs (Second use)	Squadron 2 WTI / pilot debriefs (Third use)	Squadron 3 Written Test (Follow Up)
1230 45 minutes		Squadron 2 WTI / pilot debriefs (First use)		_ V /.	0.0
1400 45 minutes	Squadron 3 Presentation	Squadron 3 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Familiarization)	Squadron 3 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Second use)	Squadron 3 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (Third use)	. \
1445 45 minutes	Squadron 3 Inventory Test	Squadron 3 FAC(A) pilots use Cleared Hot (First use)	Squadron 3 WTI / pilot debrief (Second use)	Squadron 3 WTI / pilot debrief (Third use)	\sim
AESTANTIA PER SCIENTIAM	THE MOV	Squadron 3 WT wilet debrief TE			

Existing systems comparison

Call for Fire Trainer



- + MAWTS-1 buy-in already established
- Instructor requirement



- + Planned incorporation into EWTG ground school training
- Large footprint



Existing systems comparison

Indirect Fire Forward Air Control Trainer (I-



- + Versatile and complete training solution
- Procurement cost



(COFtr)ward Observer Personal Computer Simulator (FOPCSIM)



- + Open source
- + Small footprint
- FO task is only a subset of the overall FAC(A) task. Consequently, additional functionality necessary.

Proof of Concept

MAWTS-1 validation of Cleared Hot v1.0.4

- ADT&E Department Head and RWOAS specialist
- Experienced FAC(A) instructor
- + "Simple is better" for the novice FAC(A)
- + Stand-alone capability
- + Overall... "not far off the mark"



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Ambush at the Palms



The countries of Chipotle and Wasabi have a long history of animosity towards each other.

In 2001, citing the brutality of the regime and its growing WMD program, the United States went to war with the country of Wasabi, defeating its forces within three months. and



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Situation Mission Execution Admin/Logistics Command/Signals

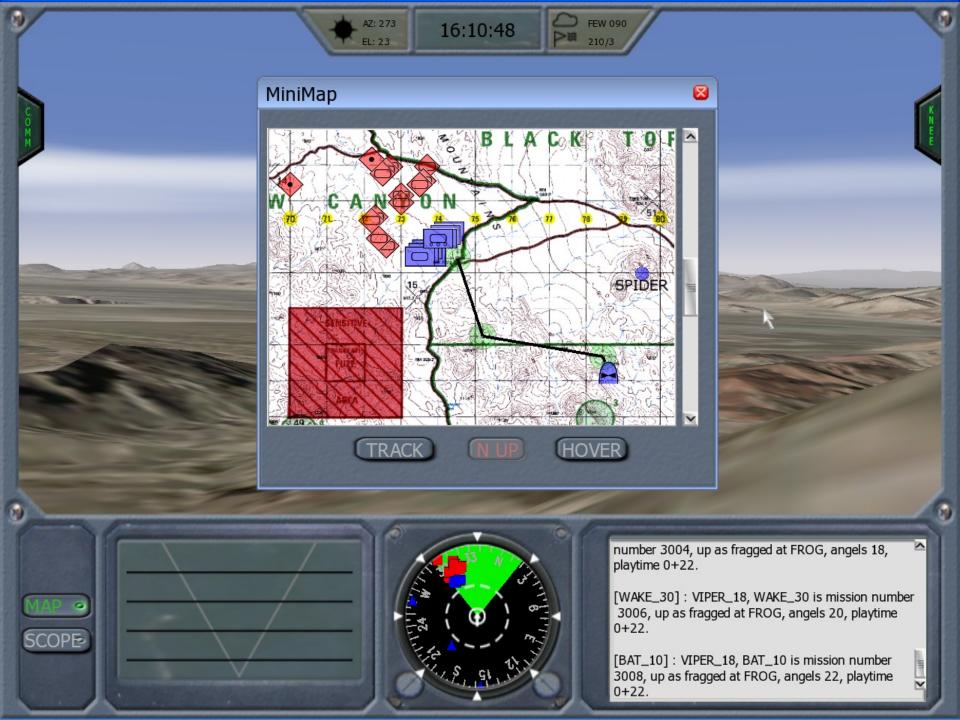
General

The countries of Chipotle and Wasabi are strategically located in Southwestern Asia amid large oil reserves. These states have a long history of animosity towards each other fueled by ethnic and religious hatred. From 1986 to 1992 they fought a long and bloody war with neither side making any significant advances. In 1992 they agreed to a UN-brokered cease-fire but this did little to stop the animosity between the two countries. While large scale military operations stopped, small conflicts continued to erupt along the border of the two countries. After the war ended both sides made a tremendous push to re-build their military with Wasabi launching an ambitious WMD development program.

Throughout the 1990's the United States came to regard the country of Wasabi as an imminent threat to international peace and security. In 2001, citing the brutality of the regime and its growing WMD program, the United States went to war with the country of Wasabi. US forces managed to defeat the Wasabian military within three months and placed the country under an

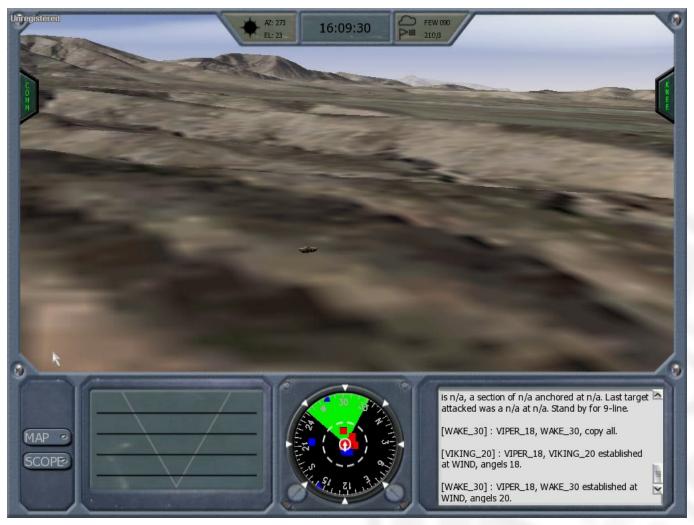








Demo





Future work

After-Action Review (AAR)

Type-1 CAS

Talk-on

Air Officer Approval of Attack Plan

Audio

Tiered system

Mission Editor

Timeline Tool – Visual Display of Attack Packages Geometry Tool – Toggling of 3D FSCMs



Questions

